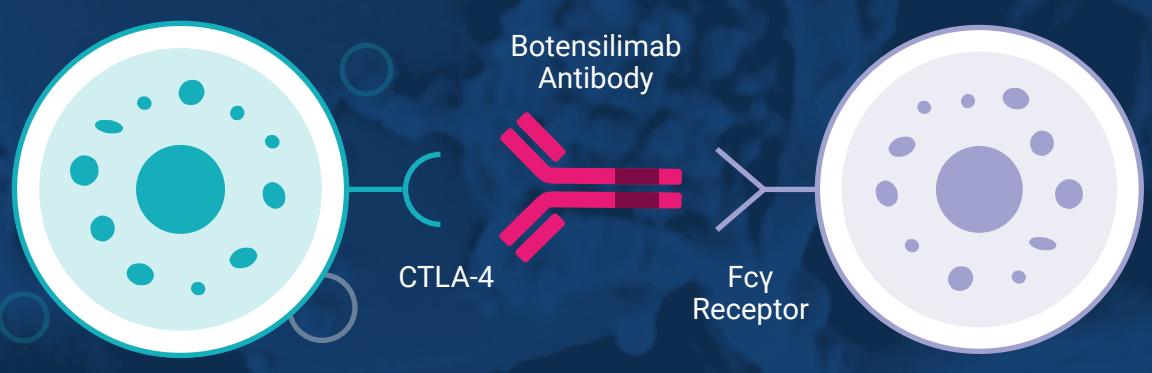
agenus

## How does
# Botensilimab work?

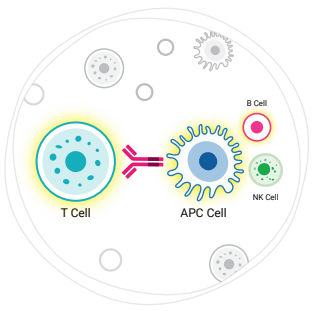
Botensilimab is an innate and adaptive immune stimulator designed to extend the curative benefit of immunotherapy to cold tumors



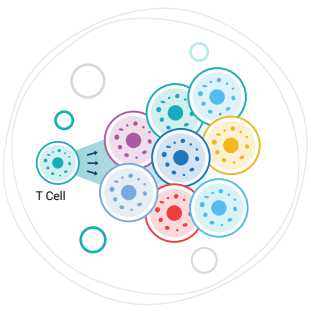

### T Cell
Fights infections and cancers

### Antigen-Presenting Cell
Alerts the immune system to invaders, including cancer cells

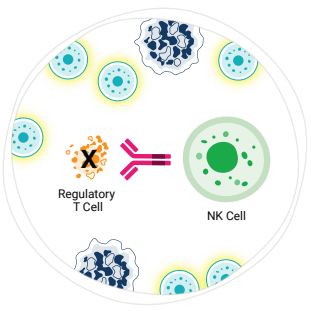
# Multiple mechanisms of action



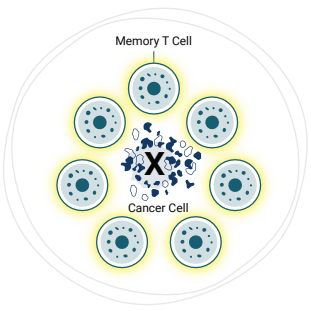

### Activates Immune System
Stimulates existing T cells and antigen presenting cells to identify and attack the cancer




### Boosts Immune Response
Primes and expands a diverse set of T cells that can infiltrate the tumor and adapt to tumor changes




### Reduces Immune Suppression
Removes regulatory T cells that suppress the activity of cytotoxic T cells




### Prevents Recurrence
Establishes memory T cells that remain in circulation after the initial immune response

## What is
# Fc Engineering?

### Variable region
The front-end is optimized for high affinity binding to CTLA-4 and blockade of CTLA-4 co-inhibitory signaling

### Fcγ region
The back-end is Fc-enhanced to improve binding to activating Fcγ receptors which optimizes the activity of the antibody

**Botensilimab has modifications in the Fc region that increase engagement with the type Fcγ receptors that activate immune cells. This engagement promotes a more effective immune response against cancer**

## How is
# Botensilimab Different?

### Unique mechanism of action
Fc-enhanced modification builds a tighter, longer-lasting “bridge” between antigen-presenting cells and T cells to promote optimal T cell priming and greater activation

Fc-enhanced modification also improves engagement with NK cells and macrophages to increase depletion of immuno-suppressive regulatory T cells

### Broader benefit
~40% of patients have immune cells that don't bind well to a standard Fc region because they have a low affinity FcγRIIIA; these patients have a poor response to 1st-generation CTLA-4 therapy. Botensilimab is optimized to bind well to all variants of FcγRIIIA on immune cells, expanding the potential benefit of CTLA-4 therapy to all patients.

### Improved safety profile
1st generation antibodies bind to complement, which can trigger an inflammatory response that leads to difficult-to-treat side effects. Botensilimab's Fc modification avoids complement binding to prevent these serious side effects.